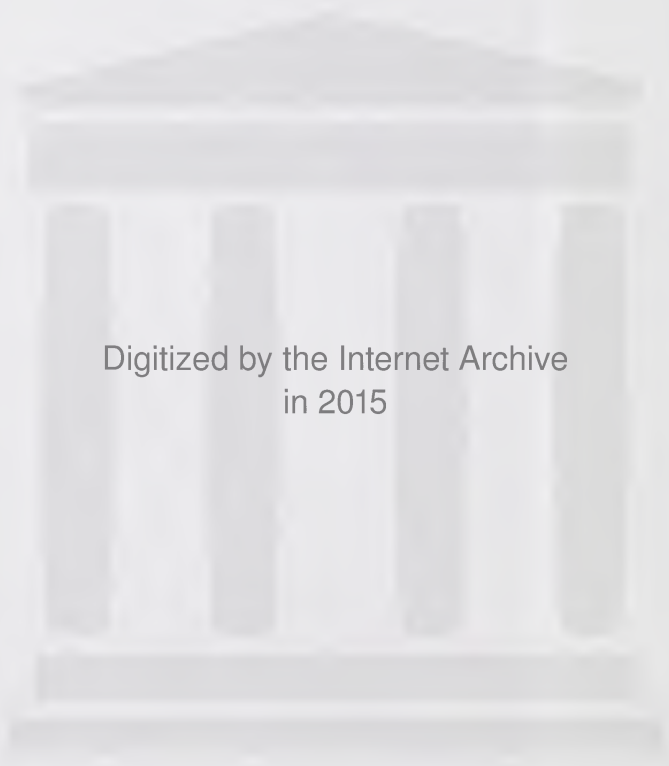


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## YOUR POSSIBLE MAYFLOWER ANCESTOR.

By Frank H. Kasson

William Bradford gives a total of 104 persons who came over in the Mayflower. Of these, eighteen were wives and eleven young women or girls, of whom Priscilla Mullins was probably the oldest. This leaves seventy-five males, of whom fifty-two were men and twenty-three boys. Included in the latter are three infants: Samuel Eaton, spoken of as a "sucking child," Oceanus Hopkins, who got his name from being born during the voyage over, and Peregrine White, who entered life while the Mayflower lay at anchor in what is now Provincetown harbor. In this article I desire to say something about each one of the seventy-five, as it may help to answer questions on the part of many persons who think, or hope, they are descended from a Mayflower ancestor.

\* \* \* \*

We will divide these men and boys into several groups. And, first, the boys. Seven of them died during that first winter. Jasper More died on Dec. 6, before they came up to Plymouth; and within six months was followed by six others, at Plymouth—another More boy, Joseph Mullins, Oceanus Hopkins, the son of Thomas Tinker and the two sons of John Turner. Next we have four boys who later died unmarried. These were Wrestling Brewster—son of good Elder William Brewster—of whom the record is that he died "quite young." And John Billington, Jr., who died some time between 1627 and 1630. And John Crackstone, who got lost and froze his feet, as a result of which he died, about 1628. These three died in Plymouth. But the boy William Latham remained unmarried, and, more than twenty years after reaching Plymouth, went to the Bahama Islands and died there of starvation.

This leaves twelve of the Mayflower boys who grew up, married, and had children. Only one of these, Bartholomew Allerton, went back to England, where he married and had children, but how many, or their names, we have no means of know-

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FROM 1776 TO 1876  
BY  
JOHN F. JOHNSON  
NEW YORK  
1876

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers in 1607 to a powerful republic in 1776. The story is one of the struggle for freedom and independence, and of the development of a new form of government. The story is also one of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers in 1607 to a powerful republic in 1776.

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ing. The other eleven reared their families in New England. They were: Love Brewster, who on May 15, 1634, married Sarah Collier and had four children: Sarah, Nathaniel, William and Wrestling. He died in Duxbury in 1650. Francis Billington, in the year 1634, married Christian, widow of Francis Eaton, and they had eight children, among them being Isaac, Martha, Rebecca and Mary. He died in Yarmouth, some time after 1650. Richard More married and had four or five children living, in 1650; but no names of wife or children are given. He died in Scituate in 1656. Joseph Rogers had seven children who lived: Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Mary, James and Hannah. He died in Eastham in 1678. Resolved White married Judith Vassall, April 8, 1640, and they had eight children: William, John, Samuel, Resolved, Ann, Elizabeth, Josiah and Susanna. He died in Salem after 1680. Samuel Fuller married Jane Lothrop, April 8, 1635. They had six children who lived: Hannah, Samuel, Mary, Thomas, Sarah and John. He died in Barnstable in 1683. Samuel Eaton married Martha Billington on Jan. 10, 1661. They had one child. He died in Middleboro in 1684. Henry Sampson married, Feb. 6, 1636, Ann Plummer. They had eight children: Stephen, John, James, Caleb, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary and Dorcas. He died in Duxbury in 1684. Giles Hopkins married Catharine Wheldon in October, 1639. They had ten children: Mary, Stephen, John, Abigail, Deborah, Caleb, Ruth, Joshua, William and Elizabeth. He died in Yarmouth in 1690. John Cooke married Sarah Warren, March 28, 1634. They had four children, in 1650: and two others, Mercy and Mary, later. He died in Dartmouth in 1695. Peregrine White married Sarah Bassett in 1648. They had six children: David, Jonathan, Sylvester, Peregrine, Sarah and Mercy. He died in Marshfield in 1704.

These eleven who stayed in this country had altogether sixty-nine children who survived. This accounts for all the twenty-three boys.

\* \* \* \*

Of the fifty-two men, forty-one signed the Mayflower Compact. The other eleven, who did not.



included William Batten, "a youth, servant to Samuel Fuller," who died "when they drew near ye coast." He was the first of all that company to die. Then Edward Thompson, who died on Dec. 4, 1620, while they were still in what is now Provincetown harbor. And Roger Wilder, Elias Story, John Hooke, Solomon Power, John Langmore, Robert Carter and William Halbeck. These men were all employees. We do not know just when they died during that awful winter, save that Power died on Jan. 8. The other two members of this group were William Trevor and — Ely, seamen, who had been "hired to stay a year here in the country," which they did. "But when their time was out, they both returned" to England. So these eleven left no issue in Massachusetts.

\* \* \* \*

This brings us to the forty-one men who signed the famous Compact. And, first, we will speak of those who died during the first six months. It shows how terribly the men suffered when we realize that of the forty-one sturdy men who signed that immortal document, in November, but nineteen were alive the next May. Of the twenty-two who died probably their beloved governor, Mr. John Carver, who died in April, was the last to succumb. The others were: James Chilton, who died in Provincetown harbor, Dec. 6, 1620, nine days before the Mayflower started for Plymouth; Richard Bitteridge, who died on Dec. 21, just five days after they made Plymouth harbor. Then Degary Priest died on Jan. 1, 1621, and Mr. Christopher Martin a week later, on Jan. 8. The other seventeen men who died were Mr. William Mullins and Mr. William White, both of whom died on Feb. 21, 1621. But the other fifteen men,—not one of whom had the right to the honorable appellation of "Mister"—were in the order in which their names appear as signers to the Compact: Edward Tilley, John Tilley, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Tinker, John Rigdale, Edward Fuller, John Turner, John Crackstone, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Thomas Williams, Edward Margeson, Richard Clarke, John Allerton and Thomas English.







This completes the list of the heroic dead of the Mayflower signers,—twenty-two in all.

Note the good Bible names; seven bore the name John, four Thomas, one James and one Moses; also, there were three Edwards, two Richards and two Williams. Seven of these twenty-two left eight children in Plymouth; William White left two, William Mullins one, John Tilley one, Thomas Rogers one, Edward Fuller one, James Chilton one, and John Crackstone one. Of the first eight signers, seven not only survived that winter but lived on thirteen years or more. While of the last eighteen signers but seven survived the winter and of these two were dead before one of the first seven died and of three others we do not know the time of death.

\* \* \* \*

Of the nineteen signers who were 'alive the next June, seven were married, four were widowers and eight were unmarried. The four widowers—Bradford, Allerton, Standish and Eaton—married again, as did also five of the eight bachelors. These sixteen men reared families as follows: Mr. William Bradford had four children: John, William, Mercy and Joseph. He died in Plymouth in 1657. Mr. Edward Winslow had two children who grew up: Edward and Elizabeth. He died at sea in 1655. Mr. William Brewster had the two sons, Love and Wrestling, already referred to, and two daughters, Faith and Patience, who came later. He died in Duxbury in 1644. Mr. Isaac Allerton had four children, three who came on the ship—Bartholomew and his sisters, Remember and Mary—and a son Isaac, born later. He died in 1659 at New Haven. Captain Myles Standish had five children: Alexander, Myles, Josiah, Charles and Lora. He died in Duxbury in 1656. John Alden (and Priscilla) had eleven children, but we only know the names of eight: John, Elizabeth, Joseph, David, Jonathan, Sarah, Ruth and Mary. He died in Duxbury in 1687.

Mr. Samuel Fuller had two children, Samuel and Mercy. He died in Plymouth, late in 1633. Mr. Richard Warren had seven children, five daughters who were born in England and came

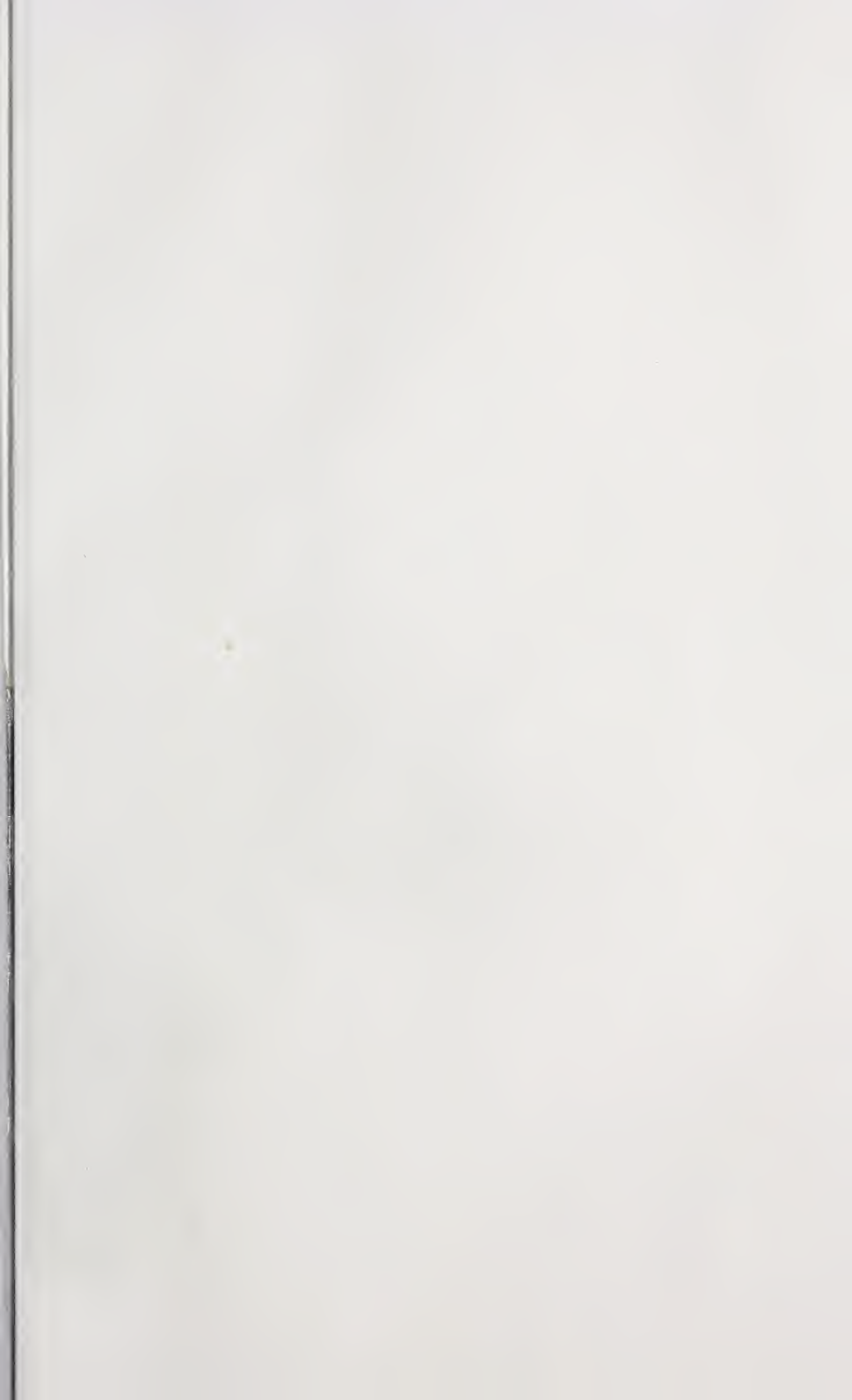


over with his wife a little later, and two sons, Nathaniel and Joseph, born in this country. He died at Plymouth in 1628. John Howland had ten children: John, Jabez, Joseph, Isaac, Desire, Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah and Ruth. He died at Plymouth in 1673. Mr. Stephen Hopkins had eight children; four (Giles, Constance, Damaris and Oceanus) before they reached Plymouth, and four later—Deborah, Caleb, Ruth and Elizabeth. He died in Plymouth in 1644. Francis Cooke had five children; John came with him, and his wife came, in 1623, bringing Jacob, Jane and Esther, and then Mary was born in 1626. He died probably in Plymouth, in 1663. Francis Eaton had four children: Samuel (who was an infant in 1620), and Rachel, Benjamin and another. He died in Plymouth in 1633. John Billington had two children, John and Francis. He was hanged at Plymouth in 1630, for the murder of John Newcomer. Gilbert Winslow never married; he returned later to England. Peter Brown had four children, but their names are not given. He died in Plymouth in 1633. George Soule had eight children: George, Zeehariah, John (1632), Nathaniel, Benjamin, Patience, Elizabeth and Mary. He died in Duxbury in 1680. Richard Gardiner never married. He was a seaman and probably died in England. Edward Dotey had eight children: William, Faith, Edward, John, Isaac, Desire, Thomas, and Joseph, who was born in April, 1651. He died in Yarmouth in 1655. Edward Leister did not marry, but went to Virginia and died there. These last two were London youths who fought a duel on June 18, 1621, and were punished therefor.

So eleven boys of that Pilgrim band later married and had sixty-nine children who survived. The men who did not sign the Mayflower compact left no children in New England. The twenty-two signers, who soon died, left eight who came with them, and the nineteen survivors left seventy-seven children who came in the Mayflower or were born in this country; a total of 154.

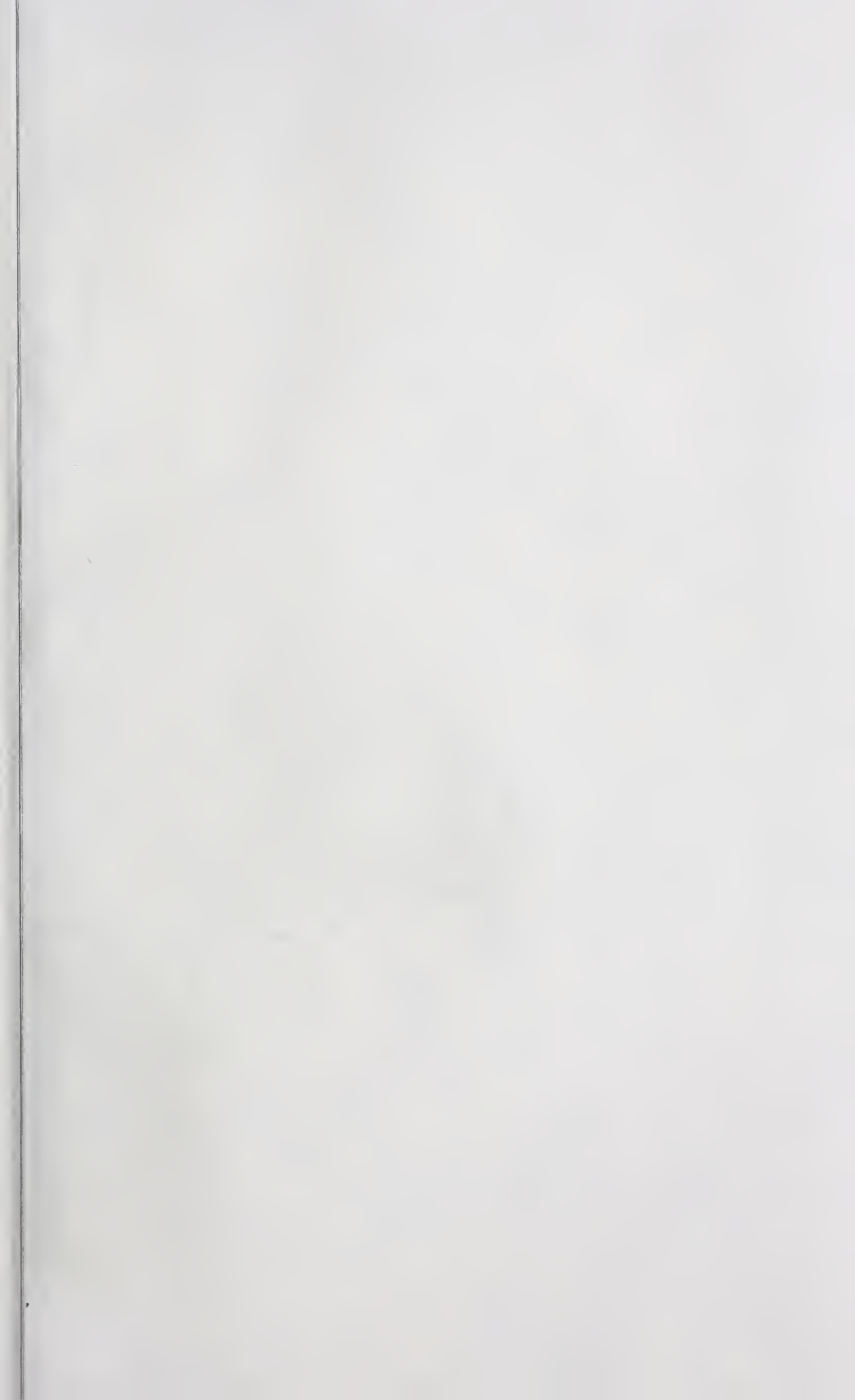
Perhaps one of these was your ancestor and his blood flows in your veins.

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OF  
THE  
ROYAL  
ANTHROPOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE  
OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND  
VOLUME 10  
PART 1  
1880  
LONDON  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
INSTITUTE  
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.  
1880











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